

The Pensacola Journal

Daily. Weekly. Sunday.

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THE JOURNAL COMPANY.

FRANK L. MATES, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER.

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PENSACOLA, FLORIDA, SUNDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1905.

WHERE IT IS TO BE FOUND.

The Pensacola Journal is on sale at the following places in the city:
Bay Hotel.
Coe's Book Store.
Depot News Stand.
Gem Book Store.
Merchants Hotel.
Southern Hotel.
Thompson's Book Store.
Wagand Ice Cream Parlor.
Wagand's News Stand.
Walker's Book Store.

GOING AWAY?

When you leave the city for your summer vacation have The Pensacola Journal follow you. Notify circulation manager, Phone 33.

Ban Placed Upon The Cigarette.

Another railroad has been added to the rapidly growing list of those who find cigarette smoking incompatible with the duties devolving upon a railroad employee, the latest being the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City Railroad, the management of which recently issued the following order:

Mobile, Ala., September 18, 1905.
General Order No. 5:

The smoking of cigarettes by employees while on duty is prohibited. The habitual use of cigarettes on or off duty is sufficient cause for dismissal.

Heads of departments are forbidden to employ those who smoke cigarettes. T. F. Whiteley, General Manager. The order is accompanied by a statement of ten reasons why cigarette smoking should be discouraged:

1. It is degrading. 2. It is offensive to others. 3. It prevents physical growth. 4. It is injurious to the nervous system. 5. It injures the heart action. 7. It is a form of slavery. 8. It is a step toward opiumism and alcoholism. 9. It exploits a deadly poison—nicotine. 10. It makes an employee less valuable to his employer, and consequently to himself and family.

The Mobile Register, after printing the order, as above, comments thereon as follows:

The nine reasons first given may be said to apply to the personal condition of the smoker; the tenth reason is the one that concerns the employer. Cigarette smoking in excess makes the employee less valuable to his employer. This can be demonstrated.

Let us regard cigarettes as not hurtful to the physique of the cigarette smoker, yet all who are acquainted with habitual smokers of cigarettes must have observed what a great amount of time is wasted by them. They can do no steady work with their hands, because the cigarettes demand almost incessant handling, and it follows that where the hands are diverted from their proper work in order to roll the cigarette, light it, and place it and replace it in the mouth (the last operation being repeated a dozen times in the smoking of one cigarette) the mind's attention cannot be concentrated upon the work to be done. Quick work and correct work are impossible.

Therefore, for economy's sake alone, the employer would be justified in forbidding the use of cigarettes in working hours; and, to make sure of getting the time and the kind of service he is paying for, he would be wise to employ such persons only as do not use cigarettes at all.

The staff poet of the Tampa Tribune takes a long range pop shot at the Gould-Ramsey-Wabash railroad wrangle, as follows:

Oh! the moon shines bright upon the Wabash, where the natives live upon the new moon bay, and they're fighting like Sam Hill to win the railroad on the banks of the Wabash, far away.

Secretary Taft, it is announced, is the sole and absolute monarch of the Panama Canal. According to best obtainable statistics his monarchy is at present represented by a nice, fat question mark.

The following legal decision, which will prove of interest throughout the turpentine belt, was reported in a recent issue of Bradstreet's:

Crude turpentine which is run from the body of a tree into boxes cut into the tree to serve as receptacles therefor may be the subject of larceny, ac-

ording to the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama in the case of Dickens vs. The State. The court further held in this case that in a prosecution for larceny of turpentine, whether the defendant, at the time he dipped the turpentine, did it under an honest belief that it was within his employer's land line, or whether the turpentine was taken feloniously, although openly, were questions for the jury.

Brother Reed Smoot of the Mormon Church, has evidently chopped off a fine ecclesiastical as well as political morsel for himself. His defiance of mormon tradition may result in a warm senatorial campaign in Utah—so warm in fact, that Reed may be considerably scorched when the figures are all in.

President Roosevelt wouldn't enjoy that New Orleans trip half so much if there wasn't an element of danger in it. The mighty hunter of grizzlies desires to try conclusions with the festive stegomyia in his own lair.

Mobile was "light" Sunday with a vengeance. The graceful manner in which Mayor Lyons sat on the lid is said to be only equaled by the ponderous effort of the Mighty Taft.

That Chinese boycott doesn't look very threatening in the face of an order for a half a million barrels of flour recently booked by Minnesota for shipment to China.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION NEEDED IN PENSACOLA

Mobile Register.

The most determined efforts made by the physicians who are fighting the yellow fever in Pensacola are made ineffective to a large extent by those citizens who neglect or refuse to act in obedience to instructions requiring that precautionary measures be taken in all cases of fever. Several instances have been noted of persons, ill of yellow fever, yet walking the streets, unprotected from the bites of mosquitoes, and thus helping to spread the infection. Other instances are reported of persons, ill of the fever, who have had no physician, and of whose illness no report was made. These sick persons, being free-lit by mosquitoes, the infection is carried about by the insects. The result of their failure to observe the sanitary requirements is that the fever is scattered all over the city, and it is feared that it has got beyond the control of the health authorities.

It is lamentable that at this time when the medical world knows so well how to eradicate the disease and is so ready to do its part in the work the people themselves, through obstinacy or ignorance, invite the disease to stay with them. Manifestly it is impossible for the health authorities to see and know where every new case appears. For the first three days, during which the disease may be carried from the sick by the mosquitoes, these sick people are exposed and the disease is spread, and the authorities are absolutely helpless to prevent it.

Another discouraging feature of Pensacola's situation is found in the protection afforded by some of the citizens to their direct enemies, the infected yellow fever mosquitoes. Despite the assurances that these mosquitoes are the conveyors of the disease, and that their presence is a menace to all persons who have not had the fever, these citizens refuse to permit the destruction of the insects, declining to let the health authorities enter their houses and fumigate the rooms where the mosquitoes are known to be.

In other cities and towns where fever has appeared the disease has been kept down to a minimum, and in three cities where the fever appeared the disease has been eradicated—a success which was entirely due to the employment of modern methods of fighting the fever. In Pensacola is suffering frightfully, and because the people there—or a number of them—are ignorant, neither acquiring knowledge themselves nor trusting to the knowledge of others. Science is set at naught, and both Pensacola and the whole coast are made the victims of this stupidity. Of course these barbers fall upon the community, these people who will not become acquainted with what most affects their own welfare, do not read the papers, where every sort of instruction is daily given to the pub-

lic. Possibly, some good result might be obtained in Pensacola by following the New Orleans practice of holding public meetings and delivering lectures in the several wards, to the end that knowledge may be literally forced upon the attention of the ignorant.

Something more than two months must elapse before a killing frost will come to the relief of Pensacola. It is worth the while of the intelligent people of that city to make a special effort in educating those who are obstinate and neglectful because they are ignorant, and who may be persuaded that self interest, as well as public duty, demands that they give ready obedience to the regulations that are made for the purpose of protecting their lives, as well as the lives of all other citizens of the community.

GUNNERY IN THE NAVY

Boston Globe.

At the present time the vessels of the navy of the United States on duty in Asiatic waters enjoy the leadership in gunnery which they won in prepared trials. The sailors of the North Atlantic fleet who have begun target practice are determined to show, if they can, an even greater skill in marksmanship than their rivals on the Asiatic station, while at the same time each vessel here will try to last every other vessel in gunnery. This is a healthy rivalry, and it cannot fail to have distinctly beneficial results. The gunners of the American navy today are second to none the world over, and efficient gunnery may be said to be the first essential of naval superiority. The Japanese themselves have told us how heroic and resourceful were the sailors of the Russian fleet that went down in the battle of the Sea of Japan, but these sailors lacked one quality for which no amount of courage and resolution could compensate: they were not good marksmen and gunners. And the Russians were not good marksmen because they had not been practiced sufficiently in the rapid, skillful use of the modern weapons on the modern man-of-war. So long as the necessity for the maintenance of a great navy is held to exist, there can be no question about the necessity of maintaining the highest possible degree of efficiency in marksmanship among those who man the guns, and the expense of target practice under these conditions is the most profitable of investments.

YOUR OWN INTERESTS.

Are you willing to have a majority of the people look upon you and think of you exactly as it is pictured in your advertising—as being as big, comparatively as the space used by your competitors; as being as enterprising as your advertising is enterprising—as being as dull as the day that your advertising is dull—as not caring for business at all on the days that your advertising does not appear? That's how the matter will impress them.

"A man should keep his friendships in constant repair." And a store should keep its friendships under continual renewal through its advertising—tightening its grasp on old patrons while seeking out new ones.

If a merchant should advertise, however modestly, should advertise, he would prefer not to sell at the price he would never again wonder, whether after all, his advertisements are read.

"What would did ever heal but by degrees?" If your business has been crippled by poor advertising, or by none at all do not expect to recover it in a day.

That "There never was a good small-spaced ad. of a big store, nor a big ad. of a big store," is not quite true, but is as near the truth as Franklin's claim that "There never was a good war, nor a bad peace."

If, in store-advertising, "the wish is the father to the thought" of effective publicity, and grandfather to the act, the trio should form a happy family.

The Journal Printed During September, 1905,

a Total of

136,450

COPIES

or an average of

5,248

DAILY

The following figures show The Pensacola Journal's circulation for each day during the month of September, 1905, with the average number of copies daily:

Sept. 1, 5,000	Sept. 17, 5,550
Sept. 2, 5,000	Sept. 18, 5,550
Sept. 3, 5,200	Sept. 19, 5,300
Sept. 4, 5,200	Sept. 20, 5,300
Sept. 5, 5,000	Sept. 21, 5,250
Sept. 6, 5,000	Sept. 22, 5,225
Sept. 7, 5,200	Sept. 23, 5,225
Sept. 8, 5,200	Sept. 24, 5,550
Sept. 9, 5,200	Sept. 25, 5,550
Sept. 10, 5,500	Sept. 26, 5,250
Sept. 11, 5,500	Sept. 27, 5,250
Sept. 12, 5,300	Sept. 28, 5,250
Sept. 13, 5,300	Sept. 29, 5,250
Sept. 14, 5,300	Sept. 30, 5,250
Sept. 15, 5,300	

Total for the month.....136,450

Average per day.....5,248

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct according to the records on file in this office.

FRED A. SWEET,

Circulation Mgr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1905.

J. P. STOKES,

Notary Public.

ATONEMENT DAY OBSERVED HERE

A General Closing of Stores and Observance of Yom Kippur By Jewish People.

Yesterday was the Day of Atonement with the Jews throughout the world and it was observed by the Jewish citizens of Pensacola in a most fitting manner. Every store and place of business conducted by a Jew was closed during the day, as is always the custom in this city.

The Jewish League, of New Orleans, gives the following interesting description of the significance of Yom Kippur and the Sabbath Teshubah, which was observed Sunday:

Israelites, representing various nationalities, residents of different countries; Israelites whose loyalty to their homes, either in or out of the Diaspora, is as strong as their loyalty to their houses of worship on Sunday night, the eve, and Monday, the day of atonement, in compliance with the scriptural injunction:

"And on the tenth day of this seventh month shall ye have a holy convocation, and ye shall afflict your self; no manner of work shall ye do." Regardless of their nationality or residence, the professors of Judaism lay aside worldly cares, and in accordance with the text "from even to even," solemnly reflect upon the mutability of life and the certainty of death, and with contrite hearts repent of their sins of omission and commission.

While Yom Kippur is one of the cycle of holidays instituted by Moses, and its observance in ancient times included besides "afflicting one's soul," the ritualistic sacrifices and ceremonies according to the laws of Moses and the Mishnah, the underlying principle has been throughout its history, to evoke Sifra, Emec: "Though no sacrifices be offered, the day in itself effects atonement."

Atonement among professors of Judaism is no mystery. Or Yom Kippur, each individual assumes that he has been guilty of sins and he atones for himself in contrition of spirit and repentance of his evil doing.

Repentance—"Teshubah"—is the indispensable prerequisite to all the various means of atonement; "Tefillah"—prayer, is by no means unimportant, for thereby the soul of man is uplifted and brought in touch with the sublime reality that controls the heart; while "Zedaka" is ever grateful in the eyes of the Lord.

The central idea Yom Kippur is that we are to return to God, regenerated, born anew unto a higher life. It is a day for spiritual purification, and it is well that we have such a day. Man is prone to forget that he is mortal. He is apt to overlook that some of his sins should be devoted to a consideration of the future—not the morrow—but the eternal.

Individual wealth, personal achievement, or a disposition to do good, none have the prerogative to exempt any human being from the duties which the Kippur day imposes. None of us are free from sin, nor can any mediator atone for our sins.

Yet the message of Kippur is a message of hope, and none who earnestly strive to overcome the darkness of the day need fear for the future, for what so'er God decreeth is for the best.

HIGH TIDE WAS WITNESSED YESTERDAY

The easterly winds, which prevailed all during yesterday, caused the tide to rise to an exceptionally high point, and in many instances it caused water to flood certain sections of the city.

The tracks of the dummy line in certain places were covered with water, and it even reached the top of the bridge across Big Bayou.

Some say it was the highest tide known in many years.

SAGE LEAVES

Brent, Oct. 9.—October has opened with a seasonable week for the drowned on farmers.

The excessive rains and high gales of September have completely demoralized our growing crops. We now anticipate the near approach of an Autumnal drought.

The weather records though for the past years afford a rational forecast of what may be expected to come at the same future period. The average conditions of the month of October during the past quarter of a century are the most probable conditions to occur again—while any of the abnormal freaks are liable to recur at any time. Outside of what has previously occurred, there is only a remote possibility of anything coming to pass.

From this reliable stand-point the dawn of hope for a fever-killing frost begins about the middle of November at Pensacola with but little danger of the date running beyond the middle of December.

Does the frost close down the mosquito industry, or in what way does it throw Yellow Jack out of commission?

Miss Willie Glass was last heard from at Nashville, where she is busy taking a lay-over to shake off some of the Florida sand. She may have taken a few specimens of our attractive sand-spun webber—but we have not missed any at Cliftonia!

The Stewart party of California "home-seekers" reported at St. Louis, where they were rested about ten hours before making the leap from the Mississippi valley over the Rocky Mountain peaks, to the Gold-crowned state on the Pacific ocean.

May they escape from all railroad accidents, as well as from all kinds of mosquitoes.

If the new turpentine man visits the Southland before the frost falls on our pumpkins it would be well for his body-guard to be "dead shot" on attacking mosquitoes; and to be well acquainted with Miss Stegomyia in particular. "Teddy" is reputed to be the man without mistakes—who cannot be bribed or forced—his fatal mistake might be made in heading off Col. Jack Frost at New Orleans.

THOS. McMILLAN.

MACKINNONVILLE.

Mackinnonville, Oct. 9.—Mr. Ernest E. New turpentine man moved his family to the still a few days ago. We welcome them to our village.

Mrs. D. C. Henderson has returned from a few days visit to her father-in-law, Mr. Henderson of Walnut Hill.

Mr. A. D. McKinnon and son Master Clifford visited Cottage Hill Wednesday.

Mr. R. A. Rathwell spent Thursday with his family in Bluff Springs.

Miss Mary Freeman has returned from a pleasant visit to Muscogee.

Messrs. Alex. McKinnon and Cleveland MacIsaac were visitors to our village Wednesday.

Mr. Robt. McKinnon made a visit to Molino today.

A difficulty arose among the negroes at the still Tuesday night in which a negro man stabbed his wife several times in the side. The wounds were thought to be serious at first, but upon investigation were found to be slight.

The guilty party made his escape, but Messrs. Long and Ernest went in search of him.

We watch for The Journal for news of the fever. We hope for an early frost and a decided change for the better very soon.

CENSUS BUREAU

COTTON REPORT

By Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Census Bureau report today shows the production and distribution of cotton in the United States between September first last year and same date this year to be 14,455,994 bales. Of this 61 per cent was exported and thirty per cent used in domestic consumption, leaving surplus of nine per cent.

THE TRANSMISSION OF YELLOW FEVER AND HOW TO NURSE IT

At a meeting of the Orleans Parish Medical Society, held August 12, 1905, Dr. Rudolph Matas addressed the Society on the "New duties and responsibilities of yellow fever patients, in consequence of the newly acquired knowledge of the mode of transmission of this disease by the mosquito."

A brief synopsis of the elementary facts connected with yellow fever prophylaxis and a statement of the nurse's sanitary duties in this disease, which he had utilized in his teaching, and submitted to the Society are published for the benefit of The Journal's readers as follows:

ELEMENTARY FACTS OF EDUCATIONAL VALUE.

1. Yellow fever may be defined as an acute, infectious, febrile disease which is transmitted from the sick to susceptible individuals through the agency of mosquitoes; and, as far as known, by the single species, the Stegomyia Fasciata, which is the common domestic or eastern mosquito of New Orleans, and in fact of all the localities in which yellow fever prevails.

2. The germ of transmissible poison of yellow fever exists in the blood of yellow fever patients only during the first three days of the disease; afterwards the patient ceases to be a menace to the health of others. Hence the importance of recording the very hour when the attack first began.

3. The mosquito (Stegomyia Fasciata) is powerless to convey the disease to a susceptible person by its bite until at least twelve days have elapsed after biting the yellow fever patient. This period of incubation in the mosquito is the time that is required for the germ of the disease to breed in the body of the mosquito and to migrate from the insect's stomach to its salivary glands. The United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found, in 1900, that in Cuba this period varied from twelve days, in the hot summer months, to eighteen days and over, in the cooler winter season.

After incubating the yellow fever germ in its body during the period above specified, the Stegomyia is ready to transmit the disease during the entire period of its natural life, which may extend over 154 days, provided the insect has access to water. (Gutierrez.) Walter Reed was able to inoculate yellow fever with a Stegomyia fifty-seven days old. Gutierrez with another 101 days old. (Note—According to Agramonte, Stegomyia Fasciata in Havana can only be coaxed to bite until four days old. With us, in Louisiana, says Dupree, it bites without coaxing within twenty-four hours after emerging from the pupa case. It was believed, at one time, that (1) that the female, after biting once, does not appear to bite a second time, or at least until five or

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair; beautiful hair, without a single gray line in it. Have a little pride. Keep young just as long as you can.

seven days have elapsed; but Dupree says that the Stegomyias in Louisiana that have been isolated and reared apart from the males will bite promptly and frequently. Probably after they have digested their blood meal, and, like Anopheles, within three to five days after.]

5. A period, varying from two to five days, usually elapses after the bite of an infected mosquito before the symptoms of yellow fever will develop in the human subject. (This is the incubation period of yellow fever, and the United States Army Yellow Fever Commission found that in thirteen cases of experimental yellow fever obtained by the bites of mosquitoes it varied from forty-one hours to five days and seventeen hours, after inoculation.)

6. From the above, we gather that if an adult Stegomyia Fasciata bites a yellow fever patient within the first three days of the disease, it will have to incubate the poison in its body from twelve to eighteen days (incubation period in the mosquito); then, if it bites a susceptible person at the expiration of this time, two to five days must elapse for the disease to manifest itself in the bitten person. Therefore, insinuating the probable spread of yellow fever from a single individual to the susceptible persons in his environment, a period of at least twenty-six days must be allowed to elapse before the success or failure of any preventive measure directed towards the destruction of the mosquito, can be determined. In view of the fact that several days may elapse before a mosquito infected from the first case may bite a susceptible person, this period of observation should be lengthened to thirty days, which is the time given by the health authorities of New Orleans in the present epidemic, to determine if a focus will develop from an infected case after its first appearance in a given locality.

7. The Stegomyia Fasciata cannot convey yellow fever during the time that the poison is incubating in its body (twelve to eighteen days). It may bite freely and repeatedly during this period, but its bite is innocuous; neither does its bite within this period confer any immunity to the bitten person.

8. Yellow fever is not transmitted or conveyed by fomites (i. e. articles or inanimate objects that have come in contact with yellow fever patients or their immediate surroundings.) Hence the disinfection of clothing, bedding or merchandise supposedly soiled or contaminated by contact or proximity with the sick, is unnecessary.

9. The bodies or cadavers of the dead from yellow fever are incapable of transmitting the disease unless death occurs within the first three days of the disease (a rare occurrence); and then only if mosquitoes are allowed to bite the body before decomposition has set in.

10. There is no possibility of contracting yellow fever from the black vomit, evacuations, or other excretions of yellow fever patients.

11. An attack of yellow fever caused, as it always is, by the bite of the Stegomyia, confers immunity against subsequent attacks of the disease.

Duties of the Trained Nurse.

NEW DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IMPOSED UPON TRAINED NURSES IN THE TREATMENT OF YELLOW FEVER, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ABOVE FACTS.

1. No nurse can be considered as trained in the management of yellow fever in the light of present, accepted, knowledge unless she realizes fully, earnestly, and conscientiously, that the disease is transmitted solely by mosquitoes, and that it is her duty to prevent the admission of these insects to the sick room and to destroy them promptly if they should find their way therein.

2. That as the inseparable attendant at the bedside of the patient she must co-operate with the physician in the discharge of his functions as guardian of the public health. The trained nurse in this capacity becoming directly the most efficient and important sanitary agent in preventing the spread of yellow fever in infected localities. Upon her intelligent appreciation of the mode of transmission of this disease, her personal safety (if she is as non-immune) and the protection of the family and the entire household of the patient, (especially if these are not immune) largely, if not entirely, depends.

3. Every nurse must bear in mind that the most malignant yellow fever patient is innocuous and absolutely harmless to even the most susceptible non-immune, if the proper precautions are taken to prevent the access of mosquitoes to the patient's person.

4. The greatest freedom of personal contact and intercourse may therefore be permitted between the yellow fever sick and the well in the sick room, and provided the inoculation of mosquitoes, by biting the patient during the first three days of the disease, is absolutely prevented.

5. The mission of a trained nurse is not satisfactorily accomplished if a patient, suffering from any kind of fever, in localities infected with yellow fever, who is confined to her care, is allowed to be bitten by a mosquito, even if the fever is proven not to be yellow fever. Mosquito bites are annoying and harmful even if not infective to the patient, and it must be looked upon as an evidence of neglect, if he shows evidences of mosquito stings.

6. No nurse can consider herself a trained yellow fever nurse unless she has made herself thoroughly familiar with the weapons which science and experience have given her to effectively protect her non-infected patients and those persons who are dependent upon her knowledge and exertions for safety from the infected.

7. The weapons of offense and defense that the nurse must learn to handle in protecting her patients are:

(A) The Mosquito Bar (Bobinet Preferred), to Isolate the Patient in His Bed.

1. The netting of bars must have meshes fine enough to prevent the passage of mosquitoes.

2. Mosquitoes can bite through mosquito nets when any part of the patient's body is in contact with the netting.

3. Frequent examinations should be made to see that there are no torn places in the netting and that no mosquitoes have found a lodging inside. The netting should be well tucked in to keep the mosquitoes from entering.

5. If mosquitoes are found within the netting they should be killed inside, not merely driven or shaken out.

6. All cases of fever should be promptly reported to the physician; awaiting his arrival they should be covered with a mosquito bar. This is particularly important in dealing with mild fevers, especially in infants and children in localities liable to infection with yellow fever. The disease manifests itself in such a mild form in infancy and early childhood, that it is likely to escape recognition. On account of the very mildness of the symptoms the usual precautions are not taken and the mosquitoes are able to spread the disease without molestation. The mild or unrecognized cases are, for this reason, the most dangerous, from a sanitary point of view.

(B) Screens.

All openings leading to the sick chamber should be screened. Outside of hospitals, wire screens are not usually available and provisional screens can be made of bobinet or cheese cloth, which can be tacked or otherwise secured to the openings of the sick room.

(C) Sulphur and Pyrethrum for Fumigation.

Fumigate the room with sulphur or pyrethrum (insect powder) to destroy possibly infected mosquitoes as early as possible after the fourth day of fever. Sulphur burned in an iron pot is the surest way, and if used in proper quantity will not injure fabrics or colors. Three pounds in an average room is sufficient if the room be closed; more accurately, two pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet of space is estimated by sanitary authorities; and one pound of insect powder to 1,000 cubic feet will suffice to stupify the mosquitoes. The mosquitoes will fall to the floor and should be collected and burnt. Two hours' fumigation with sulphur is quite sufficient in ordinary cases. The fumes of sulphur will not remain long, and household ammonia sprinkled about the room will diminish their unpleasantness.